(c) if so, the conclusions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Incidence of suicides by farmers has been reported mainly from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. The State-wise information as received from the State Governments is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Period	Suicides due to agrarian reasons#
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009 (upto June)	04
2.	Karnataka	2008-09	113
3.	Maharashtra	2009 (upto 18.06.09)	71
4.	Kerala	2009 (upto May)	01
5.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09 (upto December)	01
6.	Punjab	2009	11

All other States and Union Territories have reported NIL information relating to suicide by farmers

#Does not include cases under enquiry.

As reported by the State Governments and revealed in some studies conducted earlier, the causes for suicides by farmers are manifold including personal and other reasons. However, some suicides out of the total number of suicides have been attributed to crop failure, indebtedness, drought and socio-economic reasons. As per information made available by State Governments, the number of suicides by farmers has come down in the year 2008-09 as compared to earlier years.

Population growth

*317. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures taken to control population growth have failed;

(b) if not, how far the growth of population has come down since the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) how far the targets fixed under the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been achieved, year to year; and

(d) what is the present estimated population in each State and Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. Though India's population has increased from 36 crore in 1951 to 102.87 Crore in 2001, the country has witnessed significant decline in both fertility and mortality. The crude birth rate, which was recorded at 40.8 per 1000 in 1951, has declined to 23.1 in 2007, as per the estimates

available from the Sample Registration System (SRS). The crude death rate, which was recorded at 25.1 per 1000 in 1951, has declined to 7.4 in 2007. Infant mortality rate has come down from 146 in 1951-61 to 55 in 2007. Total Fertility rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.7 in 2007. The growth of population has come down since the Fourth Five Year Plan as follows:—

Census Year	Population (In crores)	Decadal Growth (%)	Average Annual (%)
1971	54.8	24.80	2.20
1981	68.6	24.66	2.22
1991	84.3	23.87	2.14
2001	102.87	21.54	1.93

No targets are fixed as the Family welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion.

(d) Details of estimated population as on 1st March, 2009 is as per Statement

Statement

The present estimated population as on 1st March, 2009 in each State and Union territory is as follows (in 000s)

India, States and UTs	Estimated Population
1	2
India	1,160,813
Jammu and Kashmir	11,414
Himachal Pradesh	6,862
Punjab	27,048
Chandigarh	1,297
Uttaranchal	9,658
Haryana	24,597
Delhi	17,437
Rajasthan	65,650
Uttar Pradesh	193,763
Bihar	95,026
Sikkim	598

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1,212
Nagaland	2,197
Manipur	2,393
Mizoram	981
Tripura	3, 532
Meghalaya	2,560
Assam	29,814
West Bengal	87,839
Jharkhand	30,611
Orissa	40,025
Chhattisgarh	23,600
Madhya Pradesh	89,897
Gujarat	57,434
Daman and Diu	248
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	318
Maharashtra	109,553
Andhra Pradesh	83,178
Karnataka	58,181
Goa	1,655
Lakshadweep	75
Kerala	34,063
Tamil Nadu	68,586
Pondicherry	1,267
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	465

Need to formulate an Act to protect farm land

*318. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Agriculture Act, on the lines of the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980, is being formulated so that States keep a fixed percentage of land exclusively for cultivation of food-related crops;